FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7, 1850. We closed our last letter with an extract free mand for cotton, and the sugar and tea dealings, very considerably by its "on dits." But in this instance it produced little or no effect. Europe, particularly England, was incredulous, and the mercantile and moneyed interest in Germany scarcely coupled themselves to look at the lowering of the political horizon. The feeling was, that the gathering cloud, although threatening, would pass away without a single thunder peal. It was thought that Austria, notwithstanding the military passion of her young Emperor, would not rush into war and sankruptcy. They calculated upon the despotic power of an empty purse. They knew, also, that Frederick William of Prussia was cautious, careful, and vacillating, and that he was very likely to re-

cede or compromise at the last moment.

Late news justifies the above conclusions. conferences at Warsaw are understood to have terminated in the acceptance of four out of the six propositions submitted by Prussia. Prussia con-sents not to abolish but to defer any popular representative assembly for those States of Germany which had joined its Union; and Austria and Russia consent to desist from their previous demand that Prussia and her allies should recognise and re-enter the resuscitated Frankfort Diet. The Union and Diet are both suspended for the present, and the question of the Federation referred to free conferis a most important measure. It is a step in the the admission of Austria into the German family, with her entire empire, and her very nearly seventy millions of subjects, of all races, creeds, and opinions. We think France will have a word to say about this. One of the rejected propositions on the part of Prussia was the place where the conferences are to be held. Prussia named Dresden, Ausalternately by Prussia and Austria. This last is a trust, present any insuperable difficulties to the "free conference," wherever it may be held, providing such "conference" be really "free." The Chamber of Commerce at Manchester

has taken up the promotion of the growth of cotton in India with much earnestness. The British Government could not be induced last session of Parliament to respond to the wishes of the Chamber, and appoint a commissioner to proceed to India to inquire into the obstacles which country. The Chamber now entertains the idea of tleman to whom this important and responsible service will be entrusted is, in all probability, Mr. ALEXANDER MAKAY, the author of "The Western World," who is well known in the United States. We do not think this mission could be placed in better hands.

The Anglo-Roman Church question is exciting great attention here. Both clergy and laity are taking it up very generally throughout the Kingdom. The Bishop of London, in his late charge to the en hitherto suspected of a strong leaning towards that Assembly.

vorably. The building every day exhibits some new features as it rapidly takes form and substance. As the commissioners anticipated, the demand for space from the various English local committees far exceeds all possible accommodation that can be provided in the building for the English exhibiters. The commissioners have not yet been able to digest the returns, so as to decide upon the necessary reduction of space to be made in each case, or to determine upon any principle by which that reduction is to be regulated. All parties will be accommodated so far as possible. Messrs. Clowes and Spicer, the celebrated printers, have obtained the contract for printing the catalogue of the Exhibition. They give a premium of three thousand pounds for the privilege, and are to pay twopence for every catalogue sold for the benefit of the Exhibition. The catalogue will be sold for one shilling. Another catalogue will be printed in several languages, and sold at an increased price.

London, and the country generally, continue very healthy, and the weather very pleasant and seasonable. The money market is easy. It is difficult to place money at call at two per cent., and discount for the best bills is pressed at two and onefourth per cent. The funds were temporarily depressed by the assertion of the Times that the " die was cast," meaning, of course, that war had begun; but they soon rallied again, and are firm at former prices. Railway shares were also affected in a similar manner, but prices have now improved upon last week's quotations, and remain firm. The corn market has been dull without any absolute reduction in prices. We have had large arrivals both from the United States and the continent of Europe. There is a very increased consumption of breadstuffs going on, affording reason to conclude that the people are well fed, at least so far as the staff of life is concerned. The Colonial produce markets have all been dull this week, although lower prices cannot be quoted. The alarming reports about the certainty of war had a very injurious effect upon the markets. If such were the results of reports, what would be the effect of the reality? The immense number of relations that have been formed during the long peace would, if destroyed, give rise to more misery than has ever been previously oc-casioned by war. Many of those relations have never been interrupted since they were formed, and we doubt whether any person has figured to himself the innumerable miseries that would ensue from breaking them. At this time the universal commercial and business world seems bent upon giving a fresh impetus to industry in every direction; men

the degradation of the press, incite nations to war; and more serious denunciations will be deservedly heaped upon the heads of the monarchs who shall suffer themselves to be so incited, than have every been called forth since power rested in the hands of the few, with an intention that it should be exercised for the good of the many. From the general dulness in the Colonial produce market we must, mess in the Colonial produce market we must, which has experienced which has experienced is the resignation of M. Von Radovitz, as Minnier of Foreign Affairs, had been accepted by the King. M. Radovitz appears to have been opposed We closed our last letter with an extract from ness in the Colonial produce market we must, the second edition of the Times, announcing that however, except Toracco, which has experienced

earance of Mr. MACREADY at the Haymarket, in a round of his principal characters, previous to his final retirement from "Philippe of France," at the Olympic. Mr. Marston's new tragedy, of the Danish and German question will be materially expedited by this change in the Prussian Governments and accomplishments, and Mr. Marston has well sustained his few production of Mr. Marston has well sustained his few production of Mr. Marston has well sustained his few production of Mr. Marston has well sustained his few production of Mr. Marston has well sustained his few production of Mr. Marston has well sustained his few production of Mr. Marston's new tragedy, of the Danish and German question will be materially expedited by this change in the Prussian Government. In fact, Austria has sent an officer to tained his fame by his present production. The acting of Miss Helen Faucit and Mr. G. V. Brooke is spoken of in very high terms of praise.

M. EASTLAKE has been elected President of the Royal Academy, as successor to Sir Martin Arthur Shee, and, we believe, the appointment gives satisfaction to both the acade-

micians and the public. The last number of the Westminster Review contains long and very striking article upon the Sabbath, under the title of Septenary Institutions. It is the production of the Rev. James Martineau, of Liverpool, and is marked by the boldness, the ability, and the learning which dis inguish all that flows from his pen. We do not see how the Sabbatarians are to bear up against it. The same Review contains an article upon Clarkson's Life of William Penn, in which we are sorry to find Mr. Macaulay very severely handled for his strictures upon Penn in his History of England. We would not prejudice the question, but can scarcely imagine how Mr. Macaulay can rebut the charges of great disingenuousness and misrepresentation, not to give it a harsher name, which are here brought against him, and supported by testimony and reasoning of the most direct and conclusive chances, to be held by Delegates from the thirty-four racter. We are very unwilling to suppose that any quarrel German States. The granting of these conferences with the Society of Friends in Edinburgh, and their opposi- progress, did the comparison hold good in other tion to him, through which he mainly suffered a defeat at the direction in which Prussia has long wanted Ger- last election, have had any part in originating this attack upon tion of the Colony from the mother country, has

CIS HEAD repeats a note much struck, but little heeded, in former years, on the "Defenceless state of Great Britain." The sixth and last volume of Souther's " Life and Correspondence" has also been published. It contains remarkable creditable to both the latter, but exhibiting traces of Southey's ences are to be held. Prussia named Dresden, Austria Vienna. The other was that the Presidency of the future German Central Power should be filled him. Mr. Bentley has just completed a very neat and cheap in the late war, and that a party even openly exedition of Mr. PRESCOTT'S WORKS. JOHN STODDART'S "Inalternately by Prussia and Austria. And embraces much that very important question, and embraces much that troduction to Universal History," and SMEDLEY'S "Treatise troduction to Universal History," and SMEDLEY'S "Treatise on Moral Evidence," are very useful books. A new edition of YATES'S "Vindication of Unitarianism" has also been published. Mr. LEONE LEVI has published part of his very useful work on Commercial Law, giving, in juxtaposition. what is the law respecting mercantile matters in all countries as well as in England, with a brief introduction detailing the sources and foundations of such law in each country. The volume published contains chiefly an account of that of England. Sowenby's " Popular Mineralogy" is a small work beautifully illustrated, indispensable for the youths' library, prevented an increased growth of cotton in that and not to be disdained by the adult. Three or four of the almanacs and pocket-books for 1851 have made their appearsending a private commission to India. 'The gen- ance. "Punch's" is the foremost, and the "Comic Almo nac" is also published. Books of Beauty and Drawing Room Scrap Books are announced as forthcoming, and Christmas books and tales in great variety.

Our neighbor, FRANCE, considered in a commer cial point of view, exhibits an auspicious and cheering aspect. She is in a state of prosperity, evidenced by the very satisfactory signs of a well-fed, well-clothed, and contented population. Trade was never more lively than it is at present in Paris; the demand for workmen, in almost every departclergy of his diocese, noticed the business in very unmistakeable terms, and called the innovations which have lately been introduced into our Epis-Having tried Kings, Emperors, and Republics, they which have lately been introduced into our Episcopal services—"the continual changes of posture, have no further experiments to make. There are, diarities of dress, and some of the decorations of national. Property is divided, and without privithe churches-a gross imitation of the Roman lege; the laws are equal, opinion is free, and the ceremonial, such as rendered the service almost general sentiment is represented in the Legislature. histrionic, and furnished the observant members Except the extreme Socialists, there is very little of ridicule, as being a faint and meager copy of their own gaudy ritual, and, on the other hand, of exultation, as preparing those who take delight in exultation, as preparing those who take delight in partists; but the contention is not more violent, them to seek a further gratification of their tastes probably, than that which exists among you for the in the Roman communion." This is strong language, when used by a high dignitary who has Soilers. The Bonapartists in France are in possession, and have that lien on the future. Puseyism. In the mean time the decrees of the Louis Napoleon is not popular with the Liberals, Papal Bull are being carried into effect; the matter from his conduct in Germany and Italy; and Gen. is gathering interest and importance every day; and Changarnier, who directs, and who will probably will, before the meeting of Parliament, have assumed continue to direct, the military power, is suspected an attitude which will demand the prompt action of of being an Orleanist. The French are said to be great readers and to think much, and they are a The Exhibition of 1851 is advancing very fa- just and generous people. It cannot be imagined that the services of Gen. CAVAIGNAC are forgotten. His abilities, both civil and military, are of a high class. He is not obtrusive, but in great emergencies he has been always found equal to them Moreover, he is a sincere and consistent Republican, and probably has a greater hold upon the regards of the nation than any one belonging to either of the three dynasties. He is very likely to be again connected with the history of France. The quarrel between the President and Changarnier has een patched up; they have shaken hands at the Elysée, and the General is said to have voluntarily pledged his active support for the prolongation of the President's powers. The acceptance of General Changarnior's order of the day, forbidding all demonstrations by the army by vivas of any kind, is regarded as an avowal of defeat on the part of the President, and has re-assured the Comnission of Permanence; all the extra precautions to preserve order have been relaxed, and things have returned to their usual course, to remain so, at least, until the meeting of the Assembly.

We have been surprised at finding in a French publication of very high character, the following statement, which shows that there are only two countries in Europe in which more than half of the

tares of surface there			nun
In France	 	!	55
Great Britain	 	1	54
Belgium	 	4	18
Denmark and Prussia.	 	4	10
Italy and Portugal	 		30
Germany and Spain	 	5	27
Switzerland			
Holland and Austria.			
Russia and Poland			
Sweden and Norway	 		14

The Madrid Gazette publishes the commercial returns for Spain for 1849, which show that the imports amounted to 587,181,795 reals, and the exports to 478,162,822 reals. Several of the Minpartments. Those of the Ministry of War alone amount to thirteen millions of reals. The QUEEN made a long and apparently very satisfactory speech from the Throne. The Military College of Toledo had been suppressed by order of the Spanish Gov-

There is very little news from ITALY. Cardinal the Ministry at Rome very shortly, and be succeed. ed by Cardinal Fornari, who is said to be "perhaps less Austrian, or, in other words, less anti-French. are inclined to devote themselves to peaceful pro-ductive labors. An awful responsibility rests with France and Sardinia. The former Power seems

the "die was cast," and that "war in Germany was apparently inevitable." The Times is undoubtedly high authority with a large portion of the people of Europe, and influences stock markets and coin markets and railway shares, and the dependence of Mr. Macunary at the Haymarket, in a round of ment is an unavoidable consequence of Prussia's accepting the compromise with Austria and Russia at Warsaw. The Times thinks that a settlemen ing the enforcement of the order, by means of the troops of the Bund, in case of refusal to obey it.

The Electorate of Hesse has been invaded the south by the Bavarian troops in the name of the Bund, who have arrived at Hanau. The Hessian troops have been disbanded and compelled to give up their arms and accourrements. A Prussian detachment has entered Hesse by the north, and have reached Cassel; and it seems probable that the Electorate will remain for the present in the divided occupation of the two armies. Perhaps this was one of the arrangements at Warsaw.

The King of HANOVER has succeeded in form ing a new administration, with Baron Munchauser at the head of it. The change of Ministers is not

to involve any change of policy.

Late news from the Colonies, including India. represent them to be tolerably prosperous, and uniformly peaceable and quiet. Some portions of our Australian dependencies are advancing with rapidity in population, produce, and commerce which would fairly represent a repetition of your respects. Dr. Laine, the advocate of the separamany to proceed, and which has been long refused by Austria. But we fear that the advantages of the character of their great leader and apostle. Yet this is been elected to the Legislature of New South Wales as member for Sydney. The importance this concession will be materially neutralized by

A few newbooks have made their appearance. Sir Faar- of that city may be estimated by the fact that 1,915 Males as member for Sydney. The importance of that city may be estimated by the fact that 1,915 persons voted at this election-970 of them for

Late accounts from CHINA express an apprehension that the young Emperor and his Government letters to and from Lord Brougham and Sir Robert Peel, very creditable to both the latter, but exhibiting traces of Southey's England as the late Emperor and his advisers lately showed themselves to be. It is said that press themselves anxious to be revenged. There have certainly lately occurred more than one instance in which a striking reluctance has been shown to draw our alliance into a closer intimacy.

NOVEMBER 8. The great event of the morning is the letter from Lord John Russell to the Bishop of Durham, on the subject of the Papal aggression, which appeared in the second edition of yesterday's papers. A meeting of the Common Council of London was held yesterday, at which a vote of thanks to Lord John Russell was carried with acclamation. It is impossible to give any abridged summary of this spirited and well-timed production without doing njury to its sentiments. We therefore send you copy of it at length.

To the Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham. MY DEAR LORD: I agree with you in considering "the late aggression of the Pope upon our Protestantism" as "in-solent and insidious," and I therefore feel as indignant as you

can do upon the subject.

I not only promoted to the utmost of my power the claims of the Roman Catholics to all civil rights, but I thought it. right, and even desirable, that the ecclesiastical system of the Roman Catholics should be the means of giving instruction to the numerous Irish immigrants in London and elsewhere, who without such help would have been left in heathen ignorance. This might have been done, however, without any such innovation as that which we have now seen.

There is an assumption of power in all the documents which have come from Rome, a pretension to supremacy over the realm of England, and a claim to sole and undivided with the rights of our bishops and clergy, and with the

the Pope in this country have not transgressed the law, I feel persuaded that we are strong enough to repel any outward attacks. The liberty of Protestantism has been enjoyed too long in England to allow of any successful attempt to impose a foreign yoke upon our minds and consciences. No foreign prince or potentate will be permitted to fasten his fetters upon a nation which has so long and so nebly vindicated its right-

o freedom of opinion, civil, political, and religious.

Upon this subject, then, I will only say that the present state of the law shall be carefully examined, and the propriety of adopting any proceedings with reference to the recent sumptions of power deliberately considered. There is a danger, however, which alarms me much r

than any aggression of a foreign sovereign. Clergymen of our own church, who have subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles and acknowledged in explicit terms the Queen's supre-macy, have been the most forward in leading their flocks, " step by step, to the very verge of the precipice." The the superstitious use of the sign of the cross; the muttering of the liturgy so as to disguise the language in which it is written; the recommendation of auricular confession; and the administration of penance and absolution—all these things are pointed out by the clergymen of the Church of England as worthy of adoption, and are now openly reprehended by the Bishop of London is his charge to the clergy of his

What, then, is the danger to be apprehended from a foreign prince of no great power, compared to the danger within the gates from the unworthy sons of the Church of England

herself?

I have little bope that the propounders and framers of the I have little hope that the propounders and framers of these innovations will desist from their insidious course. But I rely with confidence on the people of England, and I will not bate a jot of heart or hope so long as the glorious principles and the immortal martyrs of the Reformation shall be held in reverence by the great mass of a nation which looks with contempt on the mummeries of superstition, and with scorn at the laborious endeavors which are now making to onfine the intellect and enslave the soul.

I remain, with great respect, &c.

J. RUSSELL

DOWNING STREET, NOVEMBER 4. There can be little doubt that the sentiments and feelings expressed by Lord John Russell in this letter-strong protest as it is against the Papal assumption-will find a ready response from many numerous and important classes of the community, with some of which he has probably not been popular before. The letter is thoroughgoing, and that is a quality which is always in favor with the people. The severe castigation which is given to the Puseyite clergy appears to be relished exceedingly

both by the press and the people.

The affairs of Cantral America and the Isthmus have lately excited much attention here. An article in the Daily News says :

"It cannot but be apparent to the few in this country wh read the American journals regularly, that an agency of some isters have agreed to various reductions in their de- kind is at this moment busily at work in the United States to get up a breeze on the subject of Greytown and the adjacent States of Central America. There is much talk about the OF SPAIN has opened the Cortez in person, and ambitious views of Great Britain in that quarter, and much misrepresentation of the proceedings of British subjects and agents, consular and diplomatic. Had our friends on the other side of the Atlantic contented themselves with speaking about the folly of the far greater part of our diplomacy in reabout the folly of the far greater part of our diplomacy in relation to these regions, or to denunciations of the violence of
the proceedings at Truxillo and Tigré, we could not in conscience have said a word in opposition. But to impute ambitious views and projects of sinister selfishness to the British
Government is, in the first place, to do it injustice by representing it as criminal; in the second, to do it more than justsenting it as criminal; in the second, to do it more than just-Antonelli is expected to resign his situation in the proceedings at Truxillo and Tigre, we could not in consenting it as criminal; in the second, to do it more than jusductive labors. An awful responsibility rests with those who, by the prostitution of their talents and to have a dislike to any thing approaching to liberal is stated to exist between senting it as criminal; in the second, to do it more than justice by attributing to it any distinct purposes whatever. It is true that in the expost of motives the those who, by the prostitution of their talents and to have a dislike to any thing approaching to liberal is, however, to be wished that the attention of the British Cabinet of the Hague speke of suppressing colonial privileges,

the degradation of the press, incite nations to war; government in any part of Italy. Affairs are repand more serious denunciations will be deservedly resented to be in a very unsatisfactory state in Nasame matter of Greytown and the questions more or less diheaped upon the heads of the monarchs who shall ples. Three kinds of abuses are said to exist in
rectly connected with it. At present a frank and friendly cation of its pretended power of exclusive control over all colocal matters, they inserted in the decree an article tending explanation between the English and American Governm could easily set all to rights, and permanently; if nothing is done till the underhand agitators in America have stirred up

the popular mind there, this may be impossible." From France we hear that the reconciliation be ween the President and Gen. Changarnier is generally regarded as a hollow truce for both parties to gain time. The news from ITALY is that the Pope has excommunicated from the bosom of the Holy Church the King, the Chambers, and the civil and judicial authorities of PIEDMONT, and all persons who have given their consent to the Sieardi laws. We do not think the anathema of the Holy Father will induce the King of Sardinia to

recall the expatriated Archbishops.

Prussia has sustained a great loss in the death of the Duke of BRANDENBURGH; he died suddenly on the 6th instant. Baron MANTEUFFEL succeed him as Prime Minister of Prussia. The Prussian Chambers are summoned to meet on the 21st instant. The Prussian Government has prohibited the transmission of private messages by electric telegraph through that kingdom for the present.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 7, 1850. The strife between Gen. Changarnier and the President of the Republic is stilled for the moment, but it has passed through another and most exciting phase since the date of my last. The soberest and most phlegmatic of us were looking during one day for an explosion at the Elysée which would relieve Parisian correspondence of the dullness to which it has been condemned for two or three months past; but the squall has blown over. Even the Debats says that a reconciliation which will last till next week, and they hope longer, has been effected. The Pouvoir and the Pays (both Bonapartists) go much further, and say that on Monday "Gen. Changarnier went to the Elysée to renew for the hundredth time his most earnest. ardent, and respectful assurances of absolute devotion to Louis Napoleon. At the close of an audience, in which the General went even to the do so, his most active co-operation in favor of a leave of the Chief of the State in terms indicating

the best possible understanding."
The alarm had been produced by an order of the lay, which, without any urgent reason that could pe perceived, Gen. C. had, on the 2d instant. adessed to the army of Paris without communicatng it either to the President or the Minister of War. Gen. Scramm. The order was in these terms:

"PARIS, NOVEMBER 2, 1850. "In the words of the law, the army never deliberates.

By the terms of the military regulations the army should ab stain from any and every demonstration, and should ab-estain from any and every demonstration, and should proffer no cry while under arms. The General-in-Chief calls the attention of the troops placed under his command to the re-quirements. The General-in-Chief, Changarnier."

It was impossible, under the circumstances, for this order of the day to be construed in any other way than as a defying approval on the part of the General of the conduct of Gen. Neumayer, which had just been punished by the President by removal from the command of the first division and from Paris; for all pretexts were now put away, and it was admitted on all hands that Gen. Neumayer had been disgraced, because, at the famous review of Satory, he had refused to sanction the uttering of shouts by the troops of his division as they fled before the President. So palpably did the removal although disguised in the form of advancement, bear the character of a disgrace, that Gen. N. himself has refused to accept the new appointment. Gen. C., having failed to prevent the removal, retorted, avenging Gen. N. and his own grievances by the order above given, which was assuredly meant to say to the President, "There, I assume the responsbility of Gen. Neumayer's conduct; I formally approve that he did; I order the successor you have nominated in his place, and all the other generals under me, as com der-in-chief, to do what you have punished him for doing Now, remove me, if you dare!" The bravado threw Paris that would have followed. He sought an interview with the offended chieftain, and a truce was agreed upon. That it is a hearty reconciliation; that the General has become, or has professed to be, (as the Elysean journals pretend,) "devoted to Louis Napoleon;" that either has ceased to regard the other with suspicion, if not hate; that the quarrel will not soon burst out again and with aggravated violence, nobody really believes. This is a little by-game between MM. Bonaparte and Changarnier. It will change its name and assume grander proportions upon the meeting of the Assembly, as a struggle between the Executive and Legislative authorities.

Discoveries continue to be made and arrests in consequence proving the activity which prevails in the Democratic party. They were doubtless organizing a formidable and extensive insurrection for about the middle of this month. If the documents lately published by the Constitutionnel are authentic, there can be but little doubt that the new penal colony of the

Marquesas will soon hail its first convicts. The election for a member of the Assembly in the depart nent of the North is over. The returns are not yet all in ; but the result has been as anticipated. Gen. Lahitte, who has no competitor, will receive nearly the totality of the votes given. This department, at the Presidential election, 10th December, 1848, turned out 299,036 electors. In May following, when the actual Assembly was elected, there were 290, 196 voters. Under the amended electoral law there are in this department 142,518 electors, of whom 13,000 belong to the army. It appears from actual returns that just about one-half of the last diminished list of electors will take part in

the election. Gen. Cavaignac, who has returned to Paris, maintain strict silence with regard to the conflicting statements lately published respecting his expression of opinion on the question f prolongation of M. Bonaparte's term. He will, with his usual sagacity, choose his own time for making known his opinions. In the mean while, I feel assured that he has not declared himself in favor of prolongation. It is not by that course that he would subserve the interests of France as he course that he would subserve the interests of France as he understands them, or his own ambition. He is destined, I think, to play a leading part in as important events as any in which he has yet figured. I look for him to play that part with signal ability, but not with that sublime self-forgetfulness of which the career of our own Washington affords the only example. This is not for the interests of France and of humanity so much to be regretted as it at first sight would seem it ought to be. I believe another Napoleon Bonaparte seem it ought to be. I believe another Napoleon Bonaparte could save France from civil war, anarchy, terror, and I do not believe that another Washington could. Cavaignac's ambition is rather Cromwell's than Hampden's.

The speech of the Queen of Spain, upon the opening the Legislative Assembly, contains the following allusion to the late attempt upon the Island of Cuba from the United

"The provinces beyond the seas which fix so often my at "The provinces beyond the seas which has so often my attention and that of my Government, have enjoyed the same peace as the peninsula. In the Island of Cuba, however, a band of foreign pirates surprised one of the cities on the coast, and gave occasion to some deplorable scenes. But, after a few hours, in presence of the fidelity of the population and of the valor of our forces, both of land and sea, the knaves were put to flight, and abandoned their criminal enterprise."

In Holland an amended navigation act has just been pas ed, which, it is pretended by some, places her upon the list commercial nations which have abandoned all differential duties in favor of their own shipping. The Constitutionnel denies that this is true save in appearance, and shows that ssentially and practically the principle of protection is still maintained. All things considered, the new measures are reduced to this, save the Constitutionnel :

to interdict the executive power from modifying in any ma ner whatever the colonial tariffs now of force."

MEYERBEER, who came to Paris to make arrangements fo the representation of his new opers, the African, has left for Berlin. It has been concluded not to interrupt the triumph of Le Prophete by bringing out the new opera at present. Its first representation is put off, therefore, to winter after

FEGUREN DAVID is exciting great expectations by the announcement of a new opera to be performed at the Opera Comique of Paris.

RACHEL is back to Paris, after a most satisfactory tour through Europe. Gold and glory have been literally heaped

The opening address at the School of Medicine, two days since, was delivered by Professor VERPRAU. He made the eulogy of Marjolin, who died last March, his theme. The professor is not democratic in his political opinions, how much so in his origin. Some political allusions, which grated upon the ears of the republican youth who compose almost exclusively the followers of the medical lectures in Paris, were received by hisses and uproar which suspended the delivery the address for a few minutes.

OUR MINISTER AT LONDON.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE OF NOVEMBER 7. The Lord Mayor last evening entertained, in the Egyptian Hall, the Directors of the London and Northwestern, the Southeastern, the Midland, and the York and North Midland Railway Companies, and the principal officers of the different companies, as well as several other visiters.

Covers were laid for 170, and amongst the number pre-

sent we observed the American Minister, &c. &c. After the usual loyal toasts, the Lonn Maron propo

"The Army and the Navy," to which Colonel Sir FREDER-BOX SMITS and the Hon. Captain CARNEGIE responded. The Loan Maxon then proposed "The health of his Ex

cellency the American Minister, and the other Ambassador from foreign Courts." His Lordship highly complimente Mr. Lawannes upon the manner in which he had fulfilled his mission at this Court, and expressed great gratification at his presence upon this occasion. The toast was most warmly

Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, the American Minister, who was received with cheers, said : I thank you for the courtesy, and very kind manner in which you have received the toast, and on the part of my colleagues, whose health has also been length of promising, without having been asked to drunk, I beg, with myself, to offer you, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, our united thanks. I am here to-day by prolongation of Presidential authority, he took your invitation, my lord; and although I am proud to be here, because I feel it to be a great distinction and a sincere compliment to my country that my health has been drunk, I confess, my lord, that there is a tinge of melancholy mixed with the feeling. This is the last time, my lord, that I shall have the honor of attending your hospitable board as Lord Mayor, [hear, hear, hear,] and I should be doing injustice to the sentiments of my country, and to my own feelings, if I were not now to make known to you, gentlemen, from every part of England, as I understand you are, the uniform kindness I have, on the part of the United States, received during the last year from the chief magistrate of the city of Lohdon, [cheers.] His more than princely hospitality I have constantly partaken of during his year of office, and I consider it as a compliment to the citizens of the United States, [hear.] I feel myself constrained to say, further, that I am proud of I feel myself constrained to say, further, that I am proud of now being by circumstances brought into contact with a great body of men, renowned, both at home and abroad, for their enterprise and their power—with men who are great honors to their country and to mankind, [cheers.] I meet you, gentlemen, with feelings of respect and pride. I meet you with feelings of respect, because I sympathize with you in the great objects you are prosecuting, having been myself for some time engaged in the same pursuits, [hear.] I have, likewise, pride in meeting you, because you have achieved great and glorious things for your country, and because your example has not only reached my country, but extended to every part, or almost to every part, of the civilized world, [cheers.] Yes, gentlemen, I look upon the establishment of railways as one of the greatest agents in the civilization of [cheers.] Yes, gentlemen, I look upon the establishment of railways as one of the greatest agents in the civilization of mankind, [cheers.] It has been said, and truthfully said, that he who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before is a national and a universal benefactor. In the same spirit I hold that you, gentlemen, who have made travelling so cheap that the poorest creature upon earth cannot afford to walk; that you, who are rapidly bringing together the people of every country in the world, are great public benefactors. [hear. hear.] And when I repard my own country, which stretches from the Tropics to the Frozen occan, and see the extent of steam communication through ocean, and see the extent of steam communication the it, either by railways or steamboats; when I contemple nication the magnitude of the territory either already covered or about to one end of the continent to the other; and when I see those great highways of intellect and thought enabling us to communicate with each other at the distance of two or three thoumunicate with each other at the distance of two or face I am sand miles in thirty or forty minutes, I confess I am amazed, and not only amazed, but delighted to see that men are brought so near each other, [hear, hear, hear.] I am delighted, too, to see here—I will not say two hundred railway kings, because that is a phrase which is not perhap popular, [a laugh]—but railway managers, who represent a capital equal to one-third of the whole national debt of Eng-land. You, gentlemen, have the destinies of the nation in

your hands. Under all these circumstances, I confess I feel most deeply the compliment which the Lord Mayor has paid to my country in inviting me to this entertainment. We cannot at present, gentlemen, realize the full benefits of the railway system; but I may observe that in every country where railways have hitherto been established they have been proved railways have hitherto been established they have been proved to be the greatest labor-saving machines yet invented, [hear, hear] Recollect, gentlemen, that you are only commencing the application of steam, both to the navigation of ships and to travelling upon land, [hear, hear.] Forty years ago r ot a steamer was to be found upon the Thames, and but twenty-two years ago, or thereabouts, not a solitary steam carriage was to be seen driving its way along the surface of the land, there hears I have then that the resources not only of [bear, hear.] I say, then, that the resources, not only of this country, but of all countries, so far as the application of steam. What was the art of printing forty years after its discovery? [Hear, hear.] What is steam now, forty year after its first application to locomotion? The first was improved and extended, and I have no fear in that respect for the second. [Cheers.] His Excellency concluded by again complimenting the Lord Mayor upon his hospitality, and by a warm expression of the interest he felt in meeting the rep-resentatives of the great railways of the country—institutions which he regarded as among the greatest conservators of in-telligence, power, peace, and security. [Cheers.]

A LAKE VOYAGE. - The Cleveland Plaindealer relates th account of a perilous voyage upon Lake Superior, as fur nished by Mr. George Wetherell. The substance of the story is this :

A Mr. GRISWOLD, wife, and small child, with a boy 1 years old, left Eagle Harbor, on the south shore of Lake Su-perior, in a small skiff. Their destination was Eagle river, some ten miles up the coast. The wind blew strong off land, and, tearing the wind might change, they put out into the Lake, to make sure of clearing a bold and rocky shore. The skiff was seen "putting out"—the wind continued off shore—and days and weeks passed and nothing was heard of the voyagers. The coast between the points was traversed for days, but no tidings of the family. At length they were given up, and mourned for by their friends as dead.

But after three weeks they were all found safe at the Saut Ste. Marie. They had been picked up by a schooner, drift-ing near the Canada shore, seven days after they left Eagle Harbor. It seems that after they left the harbor the wind increased off shore, the night came on, and they were blown into the Lake. The boy of seventeen years of age was a half-breed and a voyageur; he took command; he spread a sort of sail, and kept before the wind. The lake across at this point is from two hundred and fifty to three hundred miles. The wind changed several times, and they were floating about upon this "waste of waters" seven days and nights, and most of the time out of sight of land. When picked up by the schooner they had abandoned all hope of relief and despairingly surrendered themselves to their fate. It is also said that they had no provisions; but that they could have lived so long, under such exposure and without food, is hardly credible. We have experienced some "hair-breadth" escapes, and heard of many on this great inland sea, but this one is altogether the most extraordinary one in our list.

[Cincinnati Gazette-

SURMARINE EARTHQUAKE,-Capt. Potter, of the barque Milwood, arrived at this port last evening, has furnished us with the following extract from his journal: "30th October, 1850, lat. 23° 30' N., lon. 58 W., experienced a heavy shock of an earthquake, or otherwise of some submarine ex-plosion, making a loud rumbling noise resembling thunder, causing the ship to tremble and shake so violently as to awaken all hands and start them upon deck in a fright. The weather at the time was perfectly clear and calm, not a breath of wind to be felt nor rearcely a cloud to be seen. The phenomenon happened at about half past 4 A. M. [New Bedford Mercury.

It appears from the pay-roll of the Menominee Indians the in the past year the adult males of that tribe have diministed in number by about one-third from cholers and other causes. INTERESTING TO CALIFORNIA ADVENTERERS

To justify our giving place to the following communication, it is enough to say that the writer is known to us; that what he says is of his own experience and knowledge; and that, so far from having any hostility to the welfare of California. his own interest is, to some extent, identified with it.

TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton : I read a letter a few days ago in the "Intelligencer" from your correspondent J. T. W., dated Californis, Mariposa, September 8, 1850, which furnishes a very correct portrait of matters and things in that region. All the author says is fully corroborated by letters I have received from gentlemen of known reputation residing in San Francisco.

The "Intelligencer" of this morning contains an article from the "Journal of Commerce," from which I extract the following paragraph : "Between seventy and eighty returned Californians reached St. Louis about the 10th instant, generally in a destitute condition. Many had not the mean to defray their expenses. The amount of gold brought was not far from \$20,000." The same paper announces the arrival of the steamship Crescent City, bringing \$1,700,000 worth of gold. With your permission, I beg leave to make a few comments, and in doing so I am alone influenced by a sincere and honest wish to place additional lights before the many misguided and ill-informed persons who are rushing to California under the fatal belief that fortunes await them Alas! how many have gone there, like "Ulysses to the seashore, only to weep." I have been a resident for upwards of a year in California.

and what I assert is based upon actual observation. But, in the first place, a word or two in regard to the amount of gold brought by the Crescent City. Without positively saying this mount did not come, I am free to say that I entertain serious doubts. My doubts have their origin in having a short time ago read an article in one of the New York city papers headed arrival of—(the name of the steamer I do not recollect)—
"one million of gold dust!" Reading the article through, I found that of this vast amount but twenty-two thousand five hundred was on manifest, the balance in "the hands of passengers," they numbering something short of two hundred Hence we find two hundred happy souls returning from El Dorado the possessors of one million of dollars, minus only twenty-two thousand five hundred ! Doubtless these were the most favored body of men who have traversed the blue waves of old Neptune for many a long day. Would that such was really true! But who has witnessed the almost destitute condition of so much disappointed and suffering humanity returning home, and not regard this statement as a bumbug It would be quite interesting to know by what chemical pro-cess the fact of this money being "in the hands of the passengers" was determined. It is a well known fact that merchants and heavy dealers do not make remittances to any great extent by private individuals; and hence I conclude that if this amount was "in the hands of the passengers," it was their own. How infinitely more fortunate has been the luck of those men than the eighty who have just returned to St. Louis, "destitute," as it were, with but hardly twenty thousand dollars, giving to each, if equally divided, little over two hundred dollars; while in the other case we have every man "losded down to the guards" with the "tallest kind of a pile." It would be more mercantile, and certainly more satisfactory, if the actual amount on manifest was simply stated, for as to any one knowing what is " in the hands of individuals" is out of the question. Now, I incline very strongly to the belief that the case I have mentioned is not an illibe commentary upon other arrivals.

And now let me say a word or two about California n which I shall "nothing extenuate nor aught set down in malice." A man relinquishes friends and home at an expensive outfit, and pays about \$450 for a cabin passage from New York to San Francisco. I put the expense of crossing the Isthmus, with its known contingencies. at \$50, which is not out of the way. Now, the outfit and passage money would enable a man in the West to buy 160 acres of land, build thereon, and stock it, where he might enjoy his health and the society of family and friends under "the shade of his own vine and fig tree." The voyage is nade in thirty days-being an expense of \$15 per day for cabin, and \$7.50 for deck passengers for the privilege of going to California; where seven out of every ten realize little else than bitter disappointment, loss of health, and unfortenately too often their good name. It cannot be denied that the norals of California are very loose, generally speaking. and me, under reckless and desperate impulses often resort to "ways and means" they would have spurned at home.

The majority of the passengers (at least returning) are deck passengers, and it is really amusing or humiliating—I do not know which is the best phrase to witness them assembling round the "galley" at grub time of day, like convicts in a prison, each with his tin pot, late, and spoon, (if he chance to have these very useful article,) to receive from some insolest understrapper his allowance o unsavory food. I am here speaking of the voyage in the Pacic, and more particularly of my own voyage on board of the Payma in that ocean. There was no table set for us, (that space as taken up to crowd in more passengers ;) " between de badly ventilated; and when, through and weather, although had to go below, the stench was really insupportable. the instant that you land on the Isthmus, at Paname, you get on shipboard at Chagres, on the Alantic, you are eemed a fit subject for every species of imposition, not excepting robbery and murder. I do in all honesty think that the Isthmus of Panama can boast of more bad and unprincipled men than can, for the population, be found any where

The public hospitals in San Francisco are always full to verflowing with the destitute and sick, and but for this liberal provision of the Town Council I know not what had seen the fate of many an emigrant.

It is high time that men would pause and count the cost ere they abandon a comfortable living at home and enter upon an experimental system in California.

The most skeptical cannot but see that individual enterprise in the mines barely, in most cases, yield but a living, while thousands are doing worse than nothing in San Francisco. The thing has been overdone, and a reaction has taken

place. Lots lying in the upper and back part of the town of San rancisco, which I purchased one year ago, (and were then regarded great bargains,) would not fetch one-half the amount paid; and many a poor fellow rues the day he invested his all n "city property," more especially in that which lies high, the most valuable being "beach-water and swamp lots;" for here business has concentrated, and in all likelihood will re-

To capitalists, with powerful machinery, the mines may be worked to great advantage. To capitalists of business qualiications, who understand the modus operandi of speculating upon the necessities of their fellow-men, San Francisco presents a wide field for operations. The owners of steamers can also "pile" up. A limited number of good mechanics may do well in San Francisco while enjoying good health, (and the place is not unhealthy,) but we to the man who finds himself in California without money, a trade, or good friends to take him by the hand-he, I say, will curse the day he ever put foot on the soil; and yet how very many just such persons are blindly wending their way thither

I have painfully witnessed much poverty, misfortune, disappointment, idleness, and crime in that land, and until a better state of affairs exist (which will be a work of time) California is " not the land" for

Your obedient servant, DENSIONS AND BOUNTY LAND OBTAINED

for the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, or heir legal representatives. Pensions for life for the widows of such officers and soldiers

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o charge.

Communications addressed to the subscriber, Washington

Communications addressed to the D. C., will receive prompt attention.

M. THOMPSON,

Commissioner of Deeds for North and South Caroling the Commission of Deeds for North and South Caroling the Caroling of The Caroling the Caro Refer to the Heads of Departments, and to members of Con

THE RACES OF MEN, by Robert Knex, M.D., I vol. Renal Affections, their Diagnoses and Pathology, b.